

Energy Workshops for W&WW Agencies

PEAK DEMAND PERIOD WATER & ENERGY
USE

REGIONAL STRATEGIES:
PEAK DEMAND GAP & CRITICAL PEAK
PRICING

Shahid Chaudhry California Energy Commission August 2005



California Energy Commission

CA's Energy Policy and Planning Agency

- Historical Energy Data/Forecast Future Energy Needs
- License Power Plants
- Advance Energy Technologies
- Promote Energy Efficiency/Conservation
- Plan for State Response to Energy Emergency



Energy & Water

Worldwide -

7.62x10⁵ GWh (*i.e.* 7%) Energy Used Just for Pumping Water

~ = Energy Used in Japan + Taiwan

2 – 3 % to Pump + Treat Water for Urban and Industry

U.S.

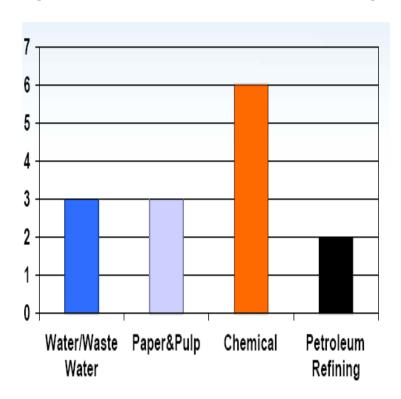
75 GWh, *i.e.* 3% of the Total Elec. Use in U.S.

California

15 GWH, *i.e.* 7% of the Total Elec. Use in the State

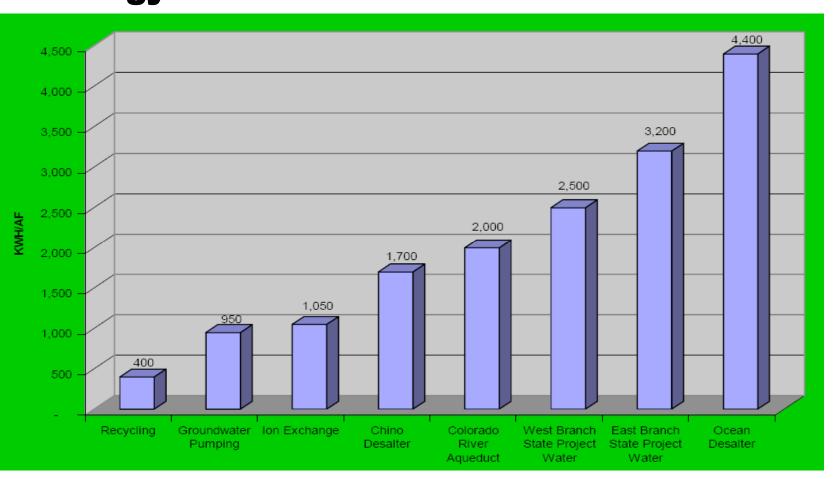
U.S. Energy Consumption by W&WW Sector

(% of Total Elect. Generation)



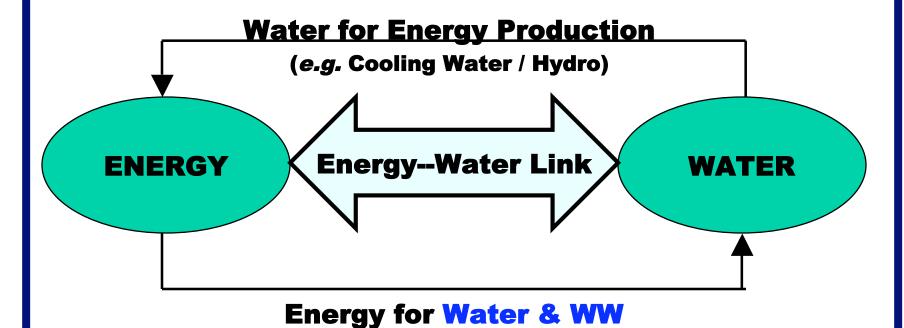


Energy-Water Link in Southern California





Energy-Water Link



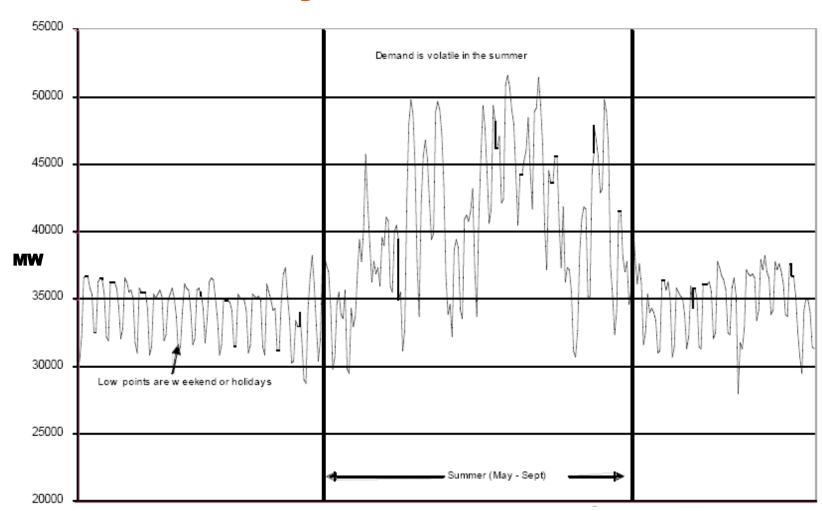
Single Largest Expense for Many Utilities
Large Portion is Pumping Energy



BOTH, WATER & ELECTRICITY, HAVE PEAKS IN DEMAND

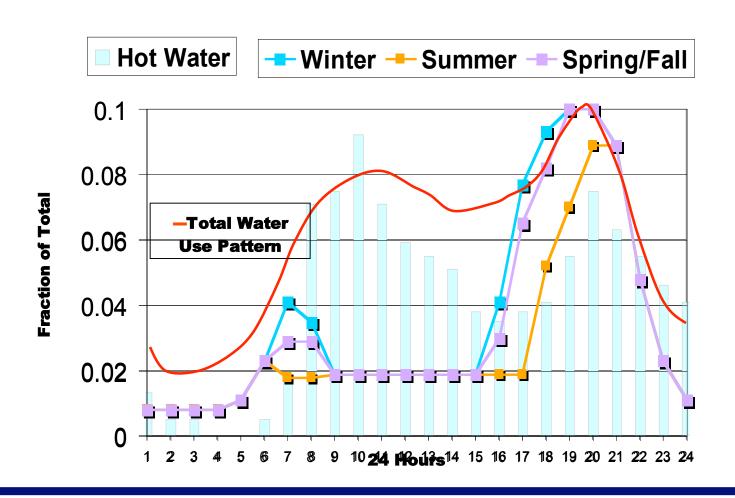


Pattern of Daily Peak Demand in California



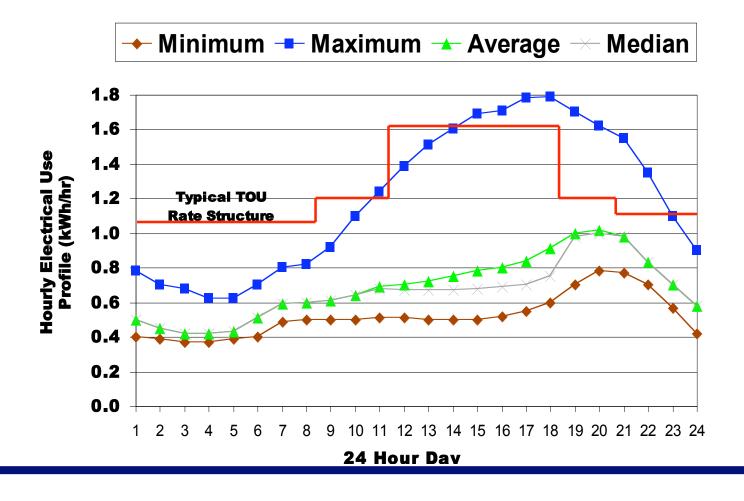


Residential Water Use and Lighting Pattern





Hourly Avg. Residential Load Profile (SCE Territory, 1999)





- Energy for Water; Water for Energy; Water/Energy Used Jointly (in Many Processes / Products)
- Potential Solutions

Dual Approach → Supply Side & DS Management

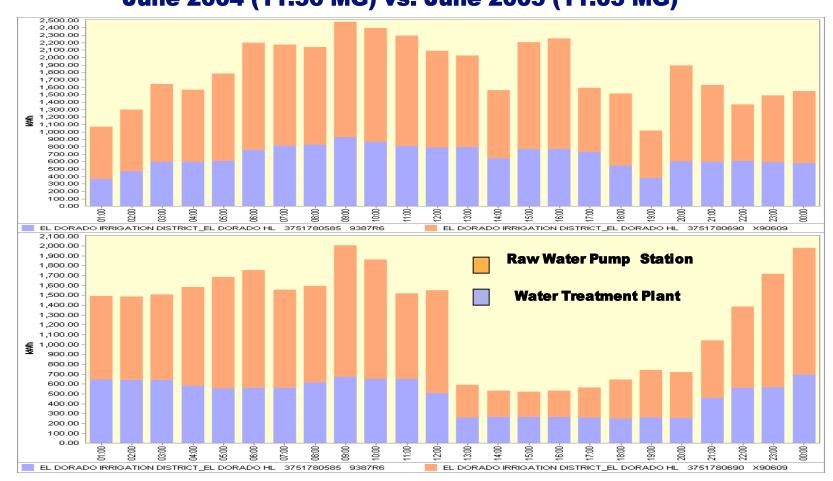
→ Both Energy & Water Resources

Water Use Efficiency/Conservation/Loss Reduction **Electric Resources Management**

TOU Rates; Water Storage/Pump Management; Electric Demand Management through Water System Conservation, Efficiency, and Distributed Generation

Market Transactions to Reduce Long-Distance Pumping (Exchanges, etc.), Water System Generation

ÉID Electric Demand Management through Rescheduling Pumping — June 2004 (11.56 MG) vs. June 2005 (11.03 MG)



Peak Demand Gap Concerns

Statewide Demand is More than Generation Capacity

Statewide Operating Reserves (7%) are Low under Hot Weather especially in Southern California

During Extended Hot Weather may Impact Economic Growth due to:

Higher Than Expected Demand
More Than Expected Outages
Lower Than Expected Imports
Transmission Problems Due to Forest Fires
Reduced Hydro Resources etc.

Regional Strategies

Regional Coordination / Planning Needed
Emphasis on Energy Efficiency & Conservation
Focus on Demand Reduction
Add Generation / Renewables / DG Resources

Build Transmission Lines

Expand Natural Gas Infrastructure



PIER -- \$62 Million/Year RD&D Program

IAW End Use Energy Efficiency, Environmental Research, Renewable Energy Technologies, Innovative Small Grants Program

 CEC's Self Generation/Cogeneration/ Emerging Renewable Energy Rebates*

< 30 kW System** -

PV \$2.80 / Watt

Wind \$1.70 / Watt for First 7.5 kW

\$0.70 / Watt for 7.5 kW to 30 kW

Solar Thermal - & Fuel Cells (using Renewable Fuels)

\$3.40 / Watt

> 30 kW Systems:

CPUC's Program Administered by IOUs



Peak Load Reduction Programs
 AB970 / SB5X

Curtailment, Energy Efficiency Retrofits, Distributed Generation, & Load Shifting

AB970 52.16 MW Peak Load Reduced CEC Grants: \$ 4.54 Million

SB5X 17.78 MW Peak Load Reduced

CEC Grants: \$ 4.35 Million

Total Projects Costs: \$13.80 Million → \$776 / Peak kW

Energy Efficiency & Partnership Programs

Technical Assistance & Low Interest Rate Loans to the W&WW Facilities to Identify and Implement Energy Efficiency Projects

Up to 100% of the Cost of Energy Efficiency Related Project; No Minimum, No Match Needed; Maximum \$3 M / Application; Simple Payback Period → 10 years or Less; First Come First Served Basis. Eligibility → Broad Range of Projects



 For More Information on CEC's Water-Energy Activities/Programs

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